

[VOLUME X.]

I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT
330 Acres of LAND,

Blank Bonds for sale at this off.
fice.

Mr. Bradford:

HAVING in my last attempted to show, that an inhabitant of Virginia, or a citizen of Kentucky, have of common right, under the common law of England, and certain statutes in aid thereof, the privilege of levying a fine on land, and of barring all other claimants (infants &c. excepted) who do not within five years file forward and assert the right, in a court of justice; I now proceed, finally, to examine every act of the Virginia legislature where fines are mentioned, to discover whether that right has been taken away!

After a most careful examination of the Virginia acts of assembly made from the year 1661 to 1788, and from 1788 to the time of our separation from that state, I can find no law, or part of any law expressly made on this subject. I confess indeed, I am so far ignorant of the judicial history of Virginia, as not to know whether there has been instances of fines being levied on fee simple estates or not: but this I know, and do assert, (as a lawyer) that whether such a mode of conveyance was practised there or not, is of no signification, because, no lapse of time, no *time per se*, nor *neglect*, can take away from the citizens of this commonwealth, any privilege, which they, of common right are entitled to, and which is not expressly taken from them by existing laws. The doctrine which Blackstone (Vol. 1. 227) applies to the prerogative of the crown, may I think with more propriety be applied here; that the power vested in the legislature by the people, we are intended to be so much, as is necessary for the support of society, and not to *cuttrench* any farther than on our natural liberties, than it is expedient for the support of ourselves. If then, every man had a natural right (as without doubt he had) before the formation of civil society, to occupy and enjoy any proportion of land, necessary for his convenience and support, which was not occupied by another: and if this right extended even to exclude a prior occupant who had forsaken the place; so, after the formation of civil society, if those who have been entitled to regulate and maintain our civil rights have not yet *enriched* farther on this natural right, than only to chalk out a particular mode of giving notice to the former occupant to remove and claim his prior right; it only *postpones* the natural right, for the benefit of civil society; and, the protection of separate property. The natural right has never ceased to exist, for no sooner is the notice given and the time elapsed, than it flows in with more beauty and strength, by its having been restrained, and kept back, for the sake of the public good.

But, sir, although I can find no act of the Virginia assembly, expressly made on the subject, yet there are several wherein fines are mentioned, and which, in my opinion authorize and encourage them. An act passed 3rd year 13th Feb. 4th runs thus, "No estate in fee tail, general or special, or in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall be cut off, avoided or defeated, by *reverting any fine*, or suffering any recovery, or by any ways or means whatsoever, except only by an act of assembly." &c. This clause evidently extends no further, than to estates-tail, and not to estates in fee simple, and while it debars every person from levying a fine to cut out entails, it strongly implies they may be levied on estates held in fee. But by examining further we shall find ourselves on better ground than what avarice from mere imposition. The next section goes on thus: "Every fine, recovery, and other act and thing whatsoever, levied, suffered, made, performed or executed for cutting off, avoiding or defeating any estate or estate whatsoever, or her estate by act of assembly as aforesaid, shall be to all intents and purposes, null and void, any law, custom or usage notwithstanding." By this section, I am led to understand, that previous to the passing of this law, fines as a recovery had been in use (as in England they are to this day in descent of entailed estates. Fines indeed, are more properly used for estates held in fee, and recoveries for estates tail, yet, fines are used to effect the end intended, by a recovery, as a greater power will always perform that which

is capable to be accomplished by a lesser. Fines therefore, so far as they had been used towards cutting off entailed estates, were prohibited by this law, but no further. What reason the legislature of Virginia had for extending this peculiar protection to entailed estates, reprobated as they were, I shall not now enquire into, but after a few years, we find such protection discontinued to such as they thought too trifling for legislative interference, and are sent back to meet a similar fate, which before the passing of the law, they were liable to; for by an act 8th year 11th Cap. 6. Sec. 6. and which is only extracted, in order to throw the light in which fines were viewed by the legislature of Virginia. It runs thus: "Any person seized in fee tail, general or special, or in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, not exceeding the value of 1200 sterling, and no being parcel of, or contiguous to other entailed lands of the same party, may sue out a writ from the secretary's office, in the nature of an *ad quod damnum*, to the sheriff of the county where such entailed lands lie, commanding him to enquire, by the oath of good and lawful men of his county, of the value of such lands, and whether they be parcel of, or contiguous to other entailed lands as aforesaid; and such sheriff shall return his inquisition to the said office: and if the land shall be found not to exceed the value as aforesaid, and to be a separate parcel as aforesaid (then a deed of bargain and sale, reciting the title, and such inquisition, wherein a valuable consideration shall be expressed, and *bona fide* paid, acknowledged, or proved, by three witnesses before the general court, within eight months after the date thereof, shall be sufficient in law, to pass the fee simple estate to the purchaser; and the right of the issue of the vendor, and all other persons in remainder or reversion, shall be barred in the said manner as the same estate might be barred by a writ of recovery, according to the laws of England." Here, sir, you will perceive, that whatever was the practice in Virginia, respecting fines, the assembly has expressly declared, that fines *might be levied*, according to the laws of England, but another act, made indeed, previous to the last above mentioned, will place the meaning and views of the Virginia legislature on the doctrine of fines when applied to fee simple estates, in a stronger light, for in an Act 17th year 13th Sec. 2 it is enacted, "That any conveyance in writing, indented and sealed by husband and wife, and by them personally acknowledged in the general court, (the wife being first privately examined whether she doth voluntarily consent thereto) is and shall be as valid in law to convey all the estate and title which such wife may or shall have in any lands, tenements or hereditaments, to be conveyed, whether in right of dower, fee simple or any other estate, (not being fee-tail) as if done by fine and recovery, or any other way, or means whatsoever."

If there is any law which in Virginia exists, and takes away the right that every man naturally has, who is in possession of a claim to levy a fine on his land, I would thank any person to point it out, for if there is, I cannot find it. I know it not. I cannot find it from me, sir, to endeavor to weaken the compact made with the State of Virginia; or that the rights and interests of lands within this state, derived from the laws of Virginia, should be determined any other way, than by the laws which exist in Virginia, at the time of our separation, no one who has attended to what I have said in my several publications, can, without ill nature indeed, force so dark a construction. I know,—I feel the subject as a delicate one,—I wish and that sincerely too, that some other, of more professional knowledge, had condescended to have taken some notice of the queries, and now rather than hastily pursue the subject, will again wait,—perhaps others may place it in different lights.—I shall think them most hearty,—but whether they do or not I promise in some of your future publications to finish, as well as I am able, what I at first promised and offered for public discussion.

It is natural to ask, how comes it about, that such a method of proceeding, if lawful has not been before thought of, and followed by us? To this I can give no satisfactory answer. In England nothing is more common, in Virginia, if it was not generally adopted in the practice, perhaps the

nature of their climate or climate did not call aloud, (as ours do) for to natural, speedy, and simple remedy; or perhaps, for want of its being in common practice, the lawyers themselves did not chide to intermeddle, and at length, the right thereof was overlooked or forgotten. For, permit me sir, to observe, (and while the observation is made with candid good nature, and truth, need not be afraid to observe) that LAWYERS, though they may hold their heads *little higher*, are no less like milk-horses than other folks. Every man has his round of employ. The lawyer sits, and with difficulty he steps from the best track. It is not long since I met with one, eminent in the profession, and who at a high view, could not distinguish between the nature of a fine and a common recovery, when the distinction was shown in *fact*, he easily and readily perceived it, but with respect to the subject matter on which I have now employed your attention, the antiquity, nature, and effect of a fine, or, (as shall be hereafter shown) how far such a mode of proceeding, it followed, would be serviceable in the distressed situation of this our country, respecting its lands. I say, sir, as to these matters, he had never turned his head, to the right or left.

I am sir,

Yours &c.

CAMILLUS.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

The following bill will be taken upon the meeting of the Legislature of this State, in February next.

A Bill for encouraging, and granting relief to settlers.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that every free person above the age of twenty-one years, who shall actually settle him or herself on any land within this state, on the South side of Green River, on or before the first Monday in November 1797, and actually residing thereon at that time, which shall not have been previously taken by a militia, or other soldiers, or specially granted to any person, shall be entitled to two hundred acres of land to include his or her improvement; not less than one hundred, unless confined by prior claims.

Provided, however, that no person shall obtain a certificate for any settlement made on the lands ceded by congress to any tribe of Indians.

§ 2. Every person who shall be entitled to a settlement agreeably to this act, shall lay in their claims before the commissioners herein after appointed, when sitting for that purpose, describing the bounds of his or her land; and have here his or her witnesses, to prove their right to said settlement; and no claim shall be more than twice its length in breadth, and less confined by prior rights.

§ 3. There shall be paid by every person to whom a settlement shall be granted, into the treasury of this state for each hundred acres of land

And every person obtaining a settlement, who shall fail or neglect to pay the same accordingly into the treasury, and take the treasurer's receipt therefor, and lodge the same with the auditor and take his receipt for the same, within twelve months from the date of his or her certificate, his or her land shall be forfeited to the state, and to be liable to be disposed of in any manner the legislature may think proper.

§ 4. Each settler obtaining a certificate agreeable to this act, shall enter the same with the surveyor of the county in which the land lies, and shall have the same surveyed, and return a plat and certificate of such survey to the register of the land office of this state within twelve months from the time of obtaining such certificate, and the register shall den and the usual fees, and issue a grant as in other cases. Provided, however, that a patent shall not issue, until the claimant shall produce to the register the auditor's receipt for the payment of the money for such claim into the treasury. Any surveyor with whom an entry is made on any claim granted by this act, shall cause the same to be entered in a well bound book, provided for that purpose, and shall file the commissioners certificate as his voucher.

§ 5. And for the purpose of ascertaining who shall be entitled to a settlement as aforesaid, there shall be appointed by the governor, three persons, who shall be styled commissioners,

who, or any two of them, shall have power and authority to hear and determine the right of persons to settlements, agreeable to this act, at courts to be holden by them at the following places, viz. at the court-house in Logan county, on the day of , and at the court-house in Greene, on the day of , and continue by adjournment.

And at each place, if the business depending before them shall require it, and the said commissioners shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and examine them touching any thing material to the matter in question, and shall have power to hear and determine all disputes between settlers during their sitting, who claim under this act, and to award costs on the decision of any such contest, as to them shall seem right, and their decision shall be final and without appeal; and in all disputes between settlers respecting the priority of settlement, the improvement first made shall have the preference; but no person shall obtain a certificate for more than one improvement.

§ 6. The said commissioners shall appoint a clerk, whose duty it shall be to make out a certificate to each person to whom a claim shall be hereby granted, describing particularly the boundary of said person's claim agreeably to the location hereinto by the court by such persons; which certificate shall be signed by the commissioners, and the said clerk shall enter the locations in a book or books to be provided by him for that purpose; and such book or books after being signed by the commissioners, shall be lodged in the register's office, and shall be admitted as testimony, or a copy thereof attested by the register, in any future disputes between the settlers.

§ 7. The surveyors of the counties including any part of the boundary on the South side of Green River, known by the name of the military boundary, shall immediately apply to the surveyors of the Virginia state and continental lines ending in this state, for a copy of all the entries in their respective offices, made on military warrants in the boundary aforesaid; and the surveyors of the said lines shall give to the surveyors of the counties aforesaid, a copy of all such entries which in from the passage of this act, and may demand and receive from the surveyors to whom they deliver the same, for each entry to be paid by said surveyors; and the surveyors of the counties aforesaid, receiving such entries, shall enter the same in well bound books, to be provided by them for that purpose, and demand and receive the same fees for copies of entries and other services, as are now allowed by law.

§ 8. And for the purpose of paying the said commissioners, the clerk, and for books and paper, there shall be by each person to whom a claim is granted paid to the clerk, before he receives his certificate, one dollar to be disposed of as hereafter directed. And the sheriff of the county in which the said commissions are herein directed to sit, shall attend by himself or deputy, to perform to them the necessary duties of his office; and he shall be entitled to receive the usual fees for any services he may perform, to be paid by the party requiring the same, exclusive of six shillings per day, which he shall receive for his attendance on the said court, to be paid by the clerk out of the tax a fine on certificates granted by this act.

§ 9. And each commissioner shall receive for his services twelve shillings per day, and the clerk twelve shillings travelling to attending, and returning from said courts; and the said clerk shall be moreover entitled to one shilling for each certificate for a settlement as aforesaid. And one shilling for entering the same in a book. And the clerk after paying the sheriff and commissioners, and retaining as much money as will pay for books and paper, shall pay the balance, if any, into the treasury, and take the treasurer's receipt therefor, which shall be lodged with the auditor.

§ 10. Any person who obtained a right of settlement agreeable to an act passed at the last session of assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of the settlers on the South side of Green River" and have failed to pay the amount thereof into the treasury agreeable to the said act, shall have until to pay the same, without forfeiture of his or her land, and shall pay five per centum interest thereon until paid.

§ 1. and any person who obtained a certificate for a right in a certain tract of land to enter the same with the surveyor, within the time limited by the said act, shall have the same right as if he had obtained a certificate from the surveyor of the office, and shall proceed to complete his or her title, as is required by the act aforesaid.

§ 2. And when any person through mistake, may have settled on a military claim, and shall have obtained a certificate from the commissioners for such settlement, in conformity to the said recent act, it shall be lawful for such person, at any time on or before the 1st day of January, 1877, to remove him or herself, and settle on any vacant and unappropriated land within this State, and shall make an entry thereof in the surveyor's office for the county in which the land lies, accompanied by the commissioner's certificate, and shall then proceed to complete his or her title in like manner, as by the said recent act is required.

Provided always, That no person who obtained a certificate for a settlement from the commissioners appointed under the act of last session, shall be entitled to a certificate under this act.

All salt springs, or licks, or banks of ore of any kind, which are or shall be discovered on any of the lands lying south of Green River, not appropriated by military claims, and acres of land around such salt spring or lick, or bank of ore, shall be, and remain the property of the commonwealth; any thing in this act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Provided, however, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, who shall be convicted of having in any wife destroyed or obliterated any land mark or corner thereon.

Any act or acts that come within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

FRANCE.

Gen. Bournonville's address to the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Brave Comrades.

Gen. Jourdan, who has so often conducted you to victory, is compelled to retire, and to submit to a separation from you: his health, impaired by a series of labor and fatigue, does permit him to continue to exercise his accustomed care of you, and the executive Directory charges me to replace him. I do not doubt, brave comrades, the difficulty of the task assigned me, and I must depend upon your good will to second my endeavors in accepting a command which is to much the more arduous that the two banks of the Rhine are supplied with but weak resources—the first virtue which I shall ask of you is patience; as for valor, you are Frenchmen, and the brave army of the Sambre and Meuse has proved itself to be worthy of the character.

Citizen Alexandre, the commissary of government, who will replace Citizen Robert, is employed in providing means of subsisting, and other necessities that you may require; he is active in every thing, he is bold, day and night, his anxiety is as great as my own, and you must be convinced that we shall spare no pains to procure for you at least what is necessary, as much as circumstances will permit.

You must be sensible, my dear comrades, that plunder leads to want, that want of food leads to want of subordinations, and want of subordinations to defeat. Will the brave army of the Sambre and Meuse, suffer the army of the Rhine and Moselle, an ally of Italy, to be covered with glory, while want of discipline renders it incapable of conquering an enemy who has nothing to oppose to it but unavailing effrontery.

Brave comrades, respect the inhabitants of the country beyond the Rhine, and their properties; obey your officers and your generals; we have a desert to pass through till we reach the Meuse; let us cut through it and fly to victory, and in a little time we shall be in want of nothing, but leave to your generals the care of providing for your subsistence; and far be from you, the horrors committed by those who have, to-faken your lands and to abandon you.

Your brethren the army of the

North, are arrived; they burn with zeal to fight with you on all sides, and to share your warlike toils: let the most intimate union reign between you; let there be no other rivalry than that of glory; no other emulation than that of valor; let your redoubled blows beat down your enemies; they are enemies whom you have often beat, continue still to vanquish them, and a glorious peace will soon crown your success, and assure you of its reward. I have seen the brave army of the Sambre and Meuse, I have seen it with that bold and martial countenance, which characterizes the love of one's country, and the ambition of conquest; I am convinced that there is not left one plunderer under arms, and that the army is purified; let us prepare for new successes, and depend upon it, you will find in me, the same care, the same solicitude, and the same tenderness, that you experienced in Gen. Jourdan, with whom I would wish only to share the fatigue and the command; but my endeavors have been vain, I have not been able to preserve him with you: his health has obliged him to retire. Believe me his good qualities are deeply imprinted on my heart, and that I shall do every thing in my power, to lessen the regret you must feel for his absence.

The gen. in chief, gives notice, that he will not accept any resignation, and that he will consider as deserters all those who retire without his permission, and that he will denounce them as such to the country.

(Signed)

BOURNONVILLE, gen. in chief.

FAIR-HAVEN, Oct. 26.

By a gentleman of Nova Scotia, direct from Canada, we are informed, that the French inhabitants at Monrovia, to the number of three or four thousand, armed with clubs, pick-axes, &c. forcibly liberated a number of their countrymen, who were confined on some disreputable pretence.—This transaction has seriously alarmed the British in that quarter.

The same gentleman adds, that a ship lately sailed from Quebec for England, but returned in a few days, with intelligence, that the river was blocked up by a French fleet. This intelligence caused great consternation, and orders were issued for every man to be ready to take arms at a moment's warning.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.

POSTSCRIPT.

Yesterday, at a late hour, we received by the ship dispatch, Paris papers to the 14th October inclusive. We have only time to give a short summary of the important contents.

The army of Italy has taken Mantua on the 20th September, and the circle is blocked up.

A column of the Army of the Rhine and Moselle defeated the Austrians on the 20th September and 1st of October near Buchau, took 2 standards of colors, 6 pieces of artillery and above 500 prisoners.

A treaty of peace between the King of Naples and the French republic, was signed at Paris on the 11th October. The king cedes the English from the ports and grants great commercial advantages to the republicans.

Mr. Harris now lodges at Pittsburgh, as the French journals call him, is the person sent to France by the British government and is hourly expected at Paris.

The archduke's army did not undertake any thing from the 17th to the 28th September. Kiebel attacked and defeated the Austrians during that time in several partial engagements. On the 20th the archduke attacked the famous tete de pont near Neuwerk, on the right bank of the Rhine; but was repulsed with great loss. On the 20th September the archduke left the Lower Rhine and the Meuse with 15,000 men in order to prevent being surrounded by Moreau; he left the command of the remnant of his powerful army to general Wenneke.

The official accounts from the army of the Sambre and Meuse do not reach further than the 20th September when the divisions of Hardy, Lefevre and Championet pursued three Austrian columns beyond the river Selz. Bournonville had taken the command in chief of the army, and there was every probability that this army would soon drive the Austrians from the Lahn and the Meuse.

Lexington, Dec. 31.

The following changes were made at the last session of the Assembly, in the times of holding Courts in this Commonwealth.

DISTRICT COURTS are to be held at Frankfort, in Franklin, on the first Monday in April, August and December.

At Paris, in Bourbon, on the first Monday in March, July and November.

At Blairdown, in Nelson, on the first Monday in January, May and September.

At Lexington, in Fayette, on the third Monday in March, July and November.

At Washington, in Mason, on the third Monday in February, June and October.

At Ansville, in Mercer, on the third Monday in April, August and December.

COURTS OF QUARTER SESSION are to be held,

Woodford, the first Monday in March, May, July, and November.

Bracken the first Monday in March, May, August and November.

Fayette and Campbell, the second Mondays in March, May, August and November.

Bomb in the third Monday in March, May, August and October.

Scott and Mason, the fourth Monday in March, May, August and November.

Harrison, the first Tuesday in February, April, June and September.

Montgomery, the second Tuesday in February, April, June and September.

Franklin, the third Tuesday in March, May, July and October.

Blake, the fourth Tuesday in February, April, June and September.

COUNTY COURTS, in the respective counties, are to be held on the same days in the other months.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE, will in future be published twice a week, (to wit) on Wednesdays and Saturdays;—the paper that will be published on Wednesday next, will be number 285, being the total number from the commencement; and the number from that day, continued in succession.

ATTENTION.

THE Members of the Cincinnati Society, are desired to meet at Lexington, on the first Monday in March ensuing, at the House of Robert Legowan, in order to form a Society in this State, and to adopt such measures as will enable them to draw from the different States, their respective amounts, to support the wanting part of Society in this State.

Lexington, December 20, 1766.

THE commissioners appointed by county court of Fayette, to perpetuate testimony concerning the boundary and special call, on an entry in the name of Richard Mafferson, containing 22,277 and a half acres on the waters of a mulberry tree marked F in a piece, and two hickories with four crops on each to line the said three trees, near the corner thereof, the said trees standing on the hunters trace, leading from Bryan's station over to the waters of Frankfort, on the dividing ridge between the waters of Frankfort and the waters of Lickington; will meet at the house of Capt. Peter Mome, on the dividing ridge between the waters of Lickington and Lickington, on the fourth Monday in January 1797 and from thence proceed to the place where the tree marked TE, as above, stood, and to the other special places called for by the said entry, and take depositions concerning the same, and do such other and further thing or things as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to the act entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land and for other purposes."

JOHN FOWLER, Assignee of Richard Mafferson.

Lexington Dec. 20, 1766

Taken up by the subscriber, living on Wilson's creek, in Nelson county, a foal mare about thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus W. supposed to be about eleven years old. has a small blaze in her face, her off hind foot white, appraised to \$1.

CHARLES KENNEDY. The life of Dr. Franklin for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

NOTICE.

THAT on the 17th of January 1797 I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county on, Thomas Bagley's settlement near the head of Gun's creek, in order to establish said Bagley's claim; and do such other things as may be necessary.

I am intended in lands, that call to adjoin said settlement.

WILLIAM STAFFORD
December 24 1766.

WILLIAM SCOTT,

FULLER,

INFORMS the public, that he intends to take in cloths for his fulling mill at Mr. McCullough's store in Lexington, on the first day of every Fayette county and will deliver the same there when called.

54c December 26, 1766.

SIR: The stable of George Adams, in Lexington, in the night between the 2d and 3th of this month, December, 1796, a bay mare, about 10 years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, no brand perceivable, with tail, her mane hangs to the right side, and there is a remarkable tuft in the hair of the left side of her neck, a small hair badly perceivable, being up under the hair when she is from between her ears—when close examined there appears a great number of white hairs about her sides where the hair goes round, which makes that produce the appearance of a red ring, the hair has been rubbed off under where the single bristles, her legs are black, her hoofs are remarkably round, rough shod, iron very lively, is high sided, and somewhat head strong, finely formed, is said to be a good work with colts, and has some by had one in Fayette county, but she was said to have been a foal in 1760, I exchanged for her in Frankfort the Monday after the Lexington races, with a general looking man, who appeared to be about 25 years of age, fair hair, no teeth, had good business on that day at the ready; I did live with him seven or eight miles of Lexington, and then he towards Bourbon, he has name I have forgot; I gave him in exchange for said mare, a stout bay horse, 6 y a a old, 15 hands high, 500 y a a cash, which horse he presently exchanged for another mare.

Whoever delivers the above mare to GEORGE ADAMS in Lexington, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

ALEXANDER NELSON.
December 5, 1796.

Taken up by the subscriber, onuddy creek in Madison county, a chestnut colored mare, three years old, about fourteen hands and an inch high, no mark nor brand perceivable, natural pace, appraised to \$100.

EDWARD EVANS.
Sept. 2, 1796.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVE just received and are now opening at their store in Lexington, a large and general assortment of

M. C. R. H. A. N. D. I. Z. E.

VV. Wheat, Butter, Hog's Lard, Tobacco, Tallow and Tea; all which they will give the highest price for at their Store in Lexington, on the north of the mouth of Tate's Creek, or any Ware House on the Kentucky River.

MOODY & DOWNING
December 19, 1796.

NOTICE.
HAT a good fuller, that can fine well recommended is wanted, at my fulling mill, where he will meet with generous wages by me on Hancock creek Bourbon county.

DANIEL HARRISON.
December 31.

The first of September 1796.
TAKE notice, all persons, that whereas my wife, Jemima, has left her home, I do hereby to warn all persons from trading with her on my account.

JOSEPH HORN
2W

Taken up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Cane Run, four miles from Georgetown, Scott county, a black year old mare colt, some white on both hind feet a natural pace, no brands perceivable, appraised to \$100.

JAMES PATTERSON.
July 29.

Taken up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, near Delany's Ferry, a young black mare, 2 years old, no white nor brands perceivable, appraised to \$60.

JONAH COMES.
A few copies of the Laws of the United States may be had at this office.

CUPID'S MISTAKE.
AS Venus, last time, took her round thro' the town,
She found Chiles weeping and moaning alone,
Surprised at the change, and in humor quite gay,
She asked her the cause, and found Pug was away.

Strait Cupid was summoned—"Is this then your care?"
"Is it this?" cried the goddess, "you wait on the fair?"
So seek out her minkes—no grumbling, for I—
Go!"

The god flew away, and returned with a Beau.
"Was 'er face like that of Sirrah, I swear,"
(And with that the beloved's smart box on the ear.)

You'd provide a'n a fust! The fly urchin rejoined,
"Why you know, dear mamma, that your Cupid is blind."

Rejoice, this odd thing has an Argus betrayed,
At lo frolic'd and fluted, and caper'd and play'd;
So like in all points, both in traits and in shape,
What else could I do, but suppose 'twas an ape!"

ANECDOTE.
A fielding woman, who had lost her teeth, asked a physician to examine, as the usual young and healthy, I cannot assign any other reason, says he, than that your tongue grated too much against them.

TO THE PATRONS OF LITERATURE.

HAVING with infinite concern observed the little attention that is paid to the instruction of youth in the grammatical principles of the English language in most of our schools, both in town and country; I find after the most accurate enquiry into the state of the case, and deliberate investigation of the subject, that this enormous neglect must be principally attributed to the manner in which this fundamental and indispensable necessary science has hitherto been treated.

There are indeed a few systems extant which merit a considerable degree of esteem; but which have been originally designed for young men who have been initiated in classical studies, and consequently unfit for the information of the ignorant, and entirely above the capacities of children.

The majority of treatises which have hitherto been published on this subject, are written in such a latinized, prolix and circumlocutory style, that they are almost (if not altogether) unintelligible not only to pupils, but also to teachers who have never been favored with a liberal education. As for those few more philosophical writers who have condescended to write for general information, they have done it in a loose, superficial and unphilosophical manner, that their performances are utterly inadequate to answer the end proposed.

In order, therefore to remove these difficulties—clear all objections from the way of the learner, and, in a word, render all pursuit inexcusable, who will not acquaint themselves with the constituent principles of their Mother-Tongue; I propose publishing a concise and comprehensive treatise, equally free from a tedious display of erudition, and an abstruse treatise. My whole ambition being to merit the approbation and encouragement of my fellow citizens, by endeavoring to promote a more general diffusion of grammatical knowledge amongst all classes, and particularly among the poor, who have an opportunity of learning the grammar of other languages.

CONDITIONS.

- I. The work shall be comprised in a small doct. and octavo volume, printed with a good type & neatly bound in boards—price Forty-cents and Two Thirds Cents, the one half to be paid at the time of publishing, and the remaining half on the delivery of the work.
- II. Whoever shall procure twenty subscribers, shall be entitled to one copy, extra.
- III. As soon as five hundred subscribers are obtained, the work shall be immediately put to press.
- IV. If the above number of subscribers be not procured before the 25th of April next, the money received, shall be punctually returned to each subscriber.
- V. The subscribers names shall be prefixed as patrons of the work.

S. WILSON.
Subscriptions received at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, and by all those entrusted with subscription papers.

TO BE RENTED.

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

ONE hundred and fifty acres of well cleared LAND, divided into four separate tracts. There are on each of these tracts, a Cabin, a good fence, and the fences in repair.

Also, Negroes to hire five men and four women for six or twelve or a year.

A few tenants will meet with good encouragement to clear lands for a term of years, on the first of June next, from miles from Lexington and six from Georgetown—For terms, enquire of the subscriber.

SAMUEL MEREDITH.
Fayette county, N. E. Elkhorn, Dec. 31, 1796.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHING to carry on the manufacture of CORDAGE, opens an establishment, and will employ a number of journeymen—and to a Foreman who will understand the making of every variety of Tanned Ropes or Rigging Ropes, extraordinary wages will be given.

A quantity of well selected hemp is wanting, for which a generous price will be given in Cash and Merchandise, at Samuel Price & Co's Store in Lexington.

THOMAS HART.
Dec. 8, 1796.

Bank Books for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

TO BE RENTED.
In the Town of MILFORD, Madison Court House,
A HOUSE and LOT, the most convenient of any in said Town for a Public House, with Stables &c. for one year, or a longer time. For terms apply to Benjamin Holladay, living near Milford.

SAMUEL ESTLIN.
Nov. 7.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Subscribers will engage a number of Able Bodied MEN, to conduct their Boats to New Orleans. Laboral wages will be given. Apply to
A generous price will be given for
WHEAT, HEMP, and TALLOW, in MECHANICALS: Apply as above.
Lexington, November 25.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the

FULLING BUSINESS

In all its various branches, at his with five miles from Lexington, on Tate's creek road, all those that please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in best manner and at the lowest rates. He takes in cloth in Lexington, on the first day of every Fayette county, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. John M'Nair; and returns the same there where done.

LAZARUS ROGERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

has four thousand acres of LAND in the officers' boundary, north-west of the Ohio, obtained for his own services, two of which lies within three quarters of a mile of the Ohio, on Straight creek, emptying into the river opposite Mr. Lewis Clark's, and adjoining the lands of Stephen Southall, James Poage, David Walker and William Vance, of an early date, said to be valuable; one thousand of which will sell on moderate terms, one money paid down, the other a reasonable credit given for any person desirous of purchasing may know the terms on application to the subscriber, who resides in Lexington.

WALKER BAYLOR.
December 1, 1795.

NOTICE.

I HAVE been appointed guardian to Benjamin and Nancy China, orphans of Mr. Stephen China, deceased, the said child being four likely NEGROES exposed to hire for one year, before the subscriber's door, on Monday the second day of January next, three of which are fellows and one woman, said to be as valuable as any in the state. They must be returned well clothed and taxes paid. Those to whom they are at present hired must remember that if it is their contract to clothe the negroes, they must comply with the same by the time above mentioned.

Also thirty barrels of CORN to be sold on twelve months credit, near Maj. Ransfield's in the neighborhood of Lexington.

Also fifteen acres of cleared LAND to be cut for one year. Any person desirous of renting may view the premises before the day. All persons are forewarned from cutting timber on the land of said orphans. Bond and approved security will be required.

WALKER BAYLOR.
N. B. The above negroes are not to be hired to any person living more than five miles from Lexington.
Decen ber 1, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And may be had at this Office—

(Price 4d.)

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

Of the Situation, Climate, Soil, Produce, &c. of that part of Louisiana, which lies between the Mississippi and New Madrid, or of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Gulf of Mexico. Together with an Abstract of the Spanish Government.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Mr. Haydon's near Frankfort, on the night of the 17th of last month, a dark bay Horse, rising 15 hands high, 3 or 7 years old, if any brands I have forgot them, he is on one of his fore legs from his ankle down very grave, a lump on his back, about the size of a hen egg, creased by a solid hurt, but now perfectly well—he trots and canters tolerable well, but when trotting, rises rather low behind, paces some, riffs well before, tho' carries his head low. I am told there was a man passed through Shelbyville the next morning after the horse was missing, on such a horse, and from the circumstance, I am induced to believe he was on his. If any one will bring the said horse to me, in Washington county, or secure him to me, I will him, shall be handsomely rewarded, and doubly so for the thief.

MATTHEW WALTON.
December 15, 1796.

Notice.
THE partnership of Boggs & Anderson is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm, are requested to pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of January next: Those who fail need not expect any farther indulgence.

BOGGS & ANDERSON.

December 2

200 ACRES OF LAND FOR sale, as good as in the state, on the main road leading from Lexington to major Mackay's mill, six miles from Lexington and six miles from Georgetown: 92 acres in good fence, 85 cleared, 2 acres of good meadow in the state. The title indisputable—for terms apply to Mr. John Gardner, who is fully authorized to make sale by me.

ROBERT BENHAM.

WASHINGTON

There held at the subscriber's—and a few GENTLE BOARDERS

will be taken, next door to Mr. Hutton the father, on Main street, Lexington.

JOSIAS BULLOCK.
May 23, 1795.

TO BE LET

TO BE let to inform the public, that Pulling and Laying in its various branches is carried on by the subscriber, in Fayette county near Todd's ferry on the Kentucky river—all those who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best and best manner and on the shortest notice.

W. Colen, Cotton or Linen thread dyed blue or green.

JOHN McMILLIN.
N. B. He takes in cloth at Capt. Sharp's, in Woodford the first Tuesday in every month; also in Lexington at C. H. Currier's the second Tuesday in every month.

TO BE LET

FOR the term of three years, the Plan of a lot formerly lived on, situated in the county of Mercer and on Captain's fork, between widow Fantham's and Thomas Harrison's on the road leading from the Knob lick to Rockwell—near sixty acres well cleared, fifteen of which are set with timber, thirty four acres of an apple and peach orchard, with necessary buildings, and an excellent spring—for terms apply to Samuel King esq. living near the premises.

WM. C. BRAYNER.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For raising the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, to the purpose of erecting a DUCK and LIME MANUFACTORY in Georgetown. In three Clases—4500 Dollars by the first, and 5500 the two last.

CLASS I. THE FIRST.

1 Prize of 1000 Dollars is 600 Dollars.
2 1000 1000
3 1000 1000
4 1000 1000
5 1000 1000
6 1000 1000
7 1000 1000
8 1000 1000
9 1000 1000
10 1000 1000
11 1000 1000
12 1000 1000
13 1000 1000
14 1000 1000
15 1000 1000
16 1000 1000
17 1000 1000
18 1000 1000
19 1000 1000
20 1000 1000
21 1000 1000
22 1000 1000
23 1000 1000
24 1000 1000
25 1000 1000
26 1000 1000
27 1000 1000
28 1000 1000
29 1000 1000
30 1000 1000
31 1000 1000
32 1000 1000
33 1000 1000
34 1000 1000
35 1000 1000
36 1000 1000
37 1000 1000
38 1000 1000
39 1000 1000
40 1000 1000
41 1000 1000
42 1000 1000
43 1000 1000
44 1000 1000
45 1000 1000
46 1000 1000
47 1000 1000
48 1000 1000
49 1000 1000
50 1000 1000
51 1000 1000
52 1000 1000
53 1000 1000
54 1000 1000
55 1000 1000
56 1000 1000
57 1000 1000
58 1000 1000
59 1000 1000
60 1000 1000
61 1000 1000
62 1000 1000
63 1000 1000
64 1000 1000
65 1000 1000
66 1000 1000
67 1000 1000
68 1000 1000
69 1000 1000
70 1000 1000
71 1000 1000
72 1000 1000
73 1000 1000
74 1000 1000
75 1000 1000
76 1000 1000
77 1000 1000
78 1000 1000
79 1000 1000
80 1000 1000
81 1000 1000
82 1000 1000
83 1000 1000
84 1000 1000
85 1000 1000
86 1000 1000
87 1000 1000
88 1000 1000
89 1000 1000
90 1000 1000
91 1000 1000
92 1000 1000
93 1000 1000
94 1000 1000
95 1000 1000
96 1000 1000
97 1000 1000
98 1000 1000
99 1000 1000
100 1000 1000

of 1000 dollars each being 1 for the first and 1 for the last drawn ticket, 6000

1795 Prices.

3555 Blanket.

5224 Tickets, at \$5 Dollars each is 26120

A every subscriber ought to be given a

manufactures in this state, has in particular

claims the attention of the public. The many

advantages which will arise from manufacturing

Duck, must be irresistably striking, to every man

of Reflection, that the present time it is necessary

to enlarge on the subject, and the more

principle upon which the scheme is founded (that

two blanks to a prize) will, exclusive of that

encouragement, fully the speculative advantage

upon principles of gain. The subscriber

therefore flatters himself that the many

with such encouragement in the sale of the tickets

as will in a short time justify their appointing

and giving public notice when the drawing

of the lottery will commence.

1 Tickets may be had by applying in Lexington

to Messrs. John Bradford and Alexander McGeary,

or in Frankfort to Mr. George Madison, in

Verbalities to Doctor Coleman, or to

J. GLANT, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY, J. HENRY,

WANTED TO HIRE.
A GOOD DISTILLER:
ONE who can come well recommended for his knowledge of the business, his honesty and industry will meet with generous encouragement by applying to R. ELLIOT & Co. at their store in Lexington, or Thos. Hays, jun., at his plantation. The highest price will be given by them for good clean RYE, which will be received at either place. if

CASH FOR HIDES.

I WILL give Cash for Hides at my Tan-Tan, nearly opposite Col. Patterson's, on Water Street in Lexington—where I will also take hides to tan on the shares.

JACOB KIESE.
SEPTEMBER 1.

REID & McILVAIN, SADDLERS.

RETURN their most grateful acknowledgments to those who have favored them with their custom, and hope for a continuance of the same. They beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they will continue to carry on their business in all its branches, at their old shop in Lexington, opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, and at Versailles next door to Mr. Nutt's tavern. Gentlemen may be supplied with any article in the saddling line, at either of the above places, on reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail. Orders will be thankfully received and executed with punctuality and dispatch.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the late partnership of IRWIN & BRUNSON, are requested to pay their accounts or notes to THOMAS IRWIN or JOHN A. BRUNSON, with only a good discharge. One month's indulgence will be given.

ISRAEL HUNT, BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced business in all its various branches, on Cross Street, 4 doors from Main Street, he flatters himself from his experience and attention, to far excel any in this place. He has furnished himself with a few excellent workmen, together with some of the best materials that can be produced.

Lexington, October 31, 1795.

FOR SALE.

Six Hundred Thousand Acres of Valuable LAND.

SITUATED in the counties of Franklin, Clark, Bourbon, Nelson, Madison, Lincoln, Mercer, and Greene. The taxes shall be paid, and other encumbrances discharged at the time, and in the manner prescribed by law.

The subscriber, who will heretofore reside in this county, is authorized to dispose of the above mentioned property by a power of Attorney, recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county, as he means to execute the law in the said county persons desiring to purchase the different tracts will have an opportunity of contracting with him at any of those places.

Charles W. Bird.
Lexington, July 8, 1796. 12ms

STRAYED from Lexington, on Saturday

night of the 1st of the month, a brown horse, fourteen hands three inches high, seven years old, a break down his face, he tail fringed, trunk all paces. Whoever brings him to me, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

W. J. AM ALLEN.

ALL persons indebted to the printer

hereof, are earnestly requested to pay up their respective balances—those who live at a distance, and whose papers are conveyed by post, may discharge their accounts at the post offices where their papers are lodged—viz at Washington to Mr. Edward Harris; at Paris to Mr. Thomas Lades; at Frankfort to Mr. Richard M. Gano; at Harrodsburgh to Mr. Philip Bush; at Danville to Mr. Walter H. Strong; at Harrodsburgh to Mr. Benjamin Grayson; at Louisville to Mr. Michael Lacleche; and at Georgetown to Mr. William Story, who will be furnished with the respective accounts. The above Gentlemen will also receive subscriptions for this paper, at 15 per annum, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance at the expiration of the year.

It is needless to urge the necessity of a compliance with the above request, as every one must be sensible that it will be otherwise impossible for the Printer to comply with his necessary engagements, having no other resource.

A. & J. W. HUNT.

WILL PURCHASE TOBACCO

Of the present year's growth, at their store in Lexington, Danville and Frankfort.